

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**No. 44 of 1891.**

**SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS  
PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,  
Received up to 5th November 1891.**

**POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.**

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th October, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers urge a declaration of war against Russia, on account of the insult offered to Captain Younghusband by Russian officers. It is a matter of regret and surprise that some native newspapers have also joined in the cry for war. A Hindu Barrister-at-law, in a letter contributed to the *Pioneer*, advises Government to increase the Indian garrison by one lakh of troops, and to give battle to the Russian Army at Merv or the Pamirs, otherwise British prestige will suffer in the eyes of the inhabitants of Afghanistan and Turkistan. But Government would be at a great disadvantage in offering resistance to the Russians at so great a distance from its frontier, and a defeat would be attended by the most serious consequences, while the loss of prestige referred to by the Hindu Barrister is imaginary. The Foreign Office is to blame for allowing Captain Younghusband to enter foreign territory. Nothing could be more foolish than to raise a cry for war when the treasury is empty, the country has been reduced to poverty, the people are discontented and hundreds of men are dying a most painful death—death from starvation—in Madras and Ajmere. The declaration of war at such an unfavorable time would be a very suicidal measure.

Circulation,  
800 copies.



Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 22nd October, in a cartoon, represents the Russian bear as having seized the Pamirs and as sitting with his mouth wide open in search of more prey.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Tarrar* (Moradabad), of the 30th October, in a cartoon, represents India as a native woman standing in a room having a screen marked Afghanistan, and Russia as a demon knocking at the door and threatening to eat her up.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 24th October, says that the French Government has promised not to occupy Egypt on its evacuation by the British troops. Now the British Government has no excuse for retaining possession of that country, and, by evacuation, would maintain its friendly relations with Turkey. If it does not withdraw now its forces, the Russians will take possession of the Dardanelles.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rāmpur), of the 2nd November, says that on the 25th October at 8 A.M., Major Vincent went over to the jail to see the lunatics confined there. The jailor told him that some convicts refused to wear the new dress. Ali Sháh and Muhammad Nabi being their ringleaders, both of them were sent for, in order that they might be warned against disobedience of orders. Ali Sháh appeared before Major Vincent, but the other refused to come. The latter was again sent for, and in the meantime Ali Sháh ran away to the barracks. Major Vincent ordered his two orderlies to go and bring Ali Sháh. On this, all the convicts armed themselves with bamboos and large knives and attacked the orderlies and threatened to attack even the President. The orderlies then fired upon the crowd, wounding Ali Sháh and Hasan Raza. The convicts continued the attack and forcibly took the swords and pistols from the orderlies. Major Vincent, the jailor and the orderlies found their way out of the jail with difficulty. The troops were called out and ordered to protect the jail, as it was feared that the convicts might make an attempt to escape. The President and the members of the council repeatedly told the



convicts to surrender their arms and to retire to their barracks, but in vain. The Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a body of police, got up to a high place and thrice repeated the order, warning the convicts that they would be fired upon in case of disobedience. But the convicts did not yield and the police fired in the air to frighten them. The threat had no effect, and the police, repeating the warning, fired upon them, killing one convict and wounding two others. But still the convicts did not retire to the barracks until a strong body of police entered the jail. The council made an inquiry into the rebellious conduct of the five ringleaders, and ordered them to be shot at once, in order to strike terror into the hearts of the convicts and restore order.

The *Nizām-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 31st October,

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The same.

referring to the riots, observes that many men appear to sympathize with the convicts and to accuse Major Vincent of high-handedness and cruelty. But he was perfectly justified in introducing the new dress. If the convicts had any objection, they should have urged it in the proper way. He would have taken their representations into consideration and might have modified the dress if their objection had appeared reasonable to him. The inhabitants of Rāmpur, who are sentenced to imprisonment in British India, never raise any objection to the use of the dress. The convicts disobeyed Major Vincent, and even attempted to kill him and his orderlies. Had he put all the convicts to death for such grave offences, he would not have been to blame. But he did not allow passion to get the better of his reason, and only ordered the five ringleaders to be shot.

The *Riyāz-ul Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st November,

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The same.

thinks that Major Vincent had no authority to enforce the use of the new form of dress, to which the convicts took exception on religious grounds, without referring the matter to the council and the Local Government. The Major should be removed from the State and an able and experienced Civilian, who may be a first grade District Magistrate, appointed in his place on Rs. 3,000 a month, if Sir Auckland Colvin be not disposed to



bestow the post on a relative of the Nawáb or an experienced native official. It is true that the appointment of a Civilian on Rs. 3,000 would increase the expenditure of the State, but the appointment would be only for a time.

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 24th October, after giving an account of the riots at the

The same.

Rámpur jail, observes that the convicts were no doubt guilty of gross insubordination. But Major Vincent is to blame for endeavouring to force upon them the new form of dress, to which they are opposed on religious grounds. It is to be regretted that new difficulties were raised before the State had recovered from the effects of General Ázam-ul-din Khán's murder. There was really no urgent necessity for changing the dress of the convicts. It would seem that Major Vincent also ordered the beards of convicts to be shaven. After the restoration of order, five convicts are alleged to have been shot. Their bodies were not made over to their relatives, but were allowed to remain at the stakes till evening, when they were summarily buried. Major Vincent's conduct was very reprehensible. Indeed, he is quite unfit for the post he holds, and cannot be removed from it a day too soon. He attempted to interfere with the religious customs of convicts, shot five convicts after the suppression of the riots, and did not make over their bodies to their friends! His life must be in great danger at Rámpur, and if Government desires his safety, it had better at once remove him from the State.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Riyáz-ul-Akhhár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st November, adverting to the Rámpur murder case,

Banishment of Mustafa Khán and others from Rámpur.

remarks that Government held the balance evenly and acquitted Mustafa Khán and his brother Said-ul-lah Khán. The police have suffered a defeat which they will not forget for a long time. But the troubles of Mustafa Khán and Said-ul-lah Khán have not yet ended. They, with several others, have been banished by the council from Rámpur. Probably the council has adopted such an unjust measure, simply with a view to please the Local Government, to which General Azam-ul-din Khán was a



friend, and which made such great efforts in finding out his murderers. The State had no reason to apprehend any danger from Mustafa Khán's family.

The *Najm-ul-Akhhár* (Etáwah), of the 29th October, condemns the expulsion of Abdullah Khán and his sons from Rámpur by the Council of Regency as unjustifiable. His sons having been acquitted by a court of justice after a thorough inquiry, the council was not justified in inflicting any punishment on them. It had better reconsider its orders. (The *Hindustáni*, Lucknow, of the 28th October, disapproves of the expulsion of Abdullah Khán, Mustafa Khán and others from Rámpur).

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 2nd November, refers to the visit of the Mahárāja of Benares to Muttra, and observes that it is believed that the Mahárāja will weigh himself against gold and sanction a lakh of rupees for the establishment of a Sanskrit College at Muttra. The Hindus of Muttra, or rather of the whole country, will be thankful to His Highness for the establishment of such an institution.

Circulation,  
1,500 copies

#### ADMINISTRATION.

A local correspondent of the *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, complains that the introduction of the water-rate has created a strong commotion among the residents of the Allahabad municipality. The rate threatens to prove very oppressive and to lead to the sale of the houses of many men who inherited them from their forefathers. Europeans and well-to-do natives who have got private gardens attached to their houses, and had to spend Rs. 10 or so per month for watering the trees, will be saved a portion of the expenditure by the introduction of the water-works, but the great middle class will not be benefited in any way. The most objectionable feature of the tax is that it will be realized from the proprietors of houses and not from the tenants. If the same principle were extended a little more, the municipal board might provide food for the citizens and require the owners of the houses occupied by them to pay

Circulation,  
475 copies.



the bills. If the board was convinced of the necessity for the provision of a water-supply, the octroi duties should have been raised, as has been done at Agra, instead of levying a house tax. The scheme is a serious reflection on the ability of the representatives of the people on the board, and is not very creditable to Sir Auckland Colvin. The citizens have got pure water, but will be reduced to starvation and will lose their hereditary estates. The water-rate is more odious than the income tax and the taxes levied by Ala-ud-din Khilji. It is true that the water-works are intended for the benefit of the people and not of Government, but the people should have been consulted before the works were provided. In that case, the levy of the water-rate would not have been attended with such general dissatisfaction, and Sir Auckland Colvin would have left behind him a better memorial than did His Honor's father. His Honor has more than once declared that he takes great interest in promoting the welfare of the people. The proposed house tax had better be replaced by some other tax, which might be less oppressive, otherwise the citizens will be ruined, and the pure water provided for them, which is intended to be nectar, will be generally regarded as deadly poison.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 29th October, says that the large number of objections filed by the citizens in opposition to the water-rate must convince the municipal board of how unpopular the rate will be. The condition of the people is very unsatisfactory, particularly owing to a permanent rise in the prices of food-grains, and many men have to put up with insufficient quantities of food. Again, it should be observed that a house which has cost the owner Rs. 1,000, rents at Rs. 2 a month with difficulty. The yearly rent amounts to Rs. 24, while 6 rupees worth of tiles are destroyed by monkeys during the year, and an equal amount has to be spent on annual repairs. The payment of the heavy water-rate at 7½ per cent. on rental value will leave little profit to the owner. Such being the case, few men will care to build houses. House-owners have already to pay the income tax on the annual rental value of their houses, and now they have to pay



another heavy tax on the same. Thus houses will be doubly taxed, which cannot but be ruinous to the proprietors. The residents of Allahabad protested against the construction of water-works for which there was no necessity. If Government has, for reasons best known to itself, provided such works, it should defray the cost from the Magh Mela or some other local income, and not burden the citizens with additional taxation. At all events, the water-rate should be levied only from those men who take water from the standposts. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to tax men who do not like to use such water. Another general complaint in connection with the water-rate is that the annual rental values of houses have been considerably overestimated by the assessors appointed by the municipal board.

The same paper says that the municipal board is getting the water of the wells at Allahabad analyzed by a doctor. It is believed that the wells of which the water is not as pure as that supplied by the water-works will be ordered to be closed. Nothing could be a greater misfortune than the adoption of such a measure. If the wells were closed and the water-works got into disorder at any time, the citizens would be exposed to great trouble from want of water. If any house caught fire at such a time, it would be difficult to extinguish it. The standposts yielded no water on the 26th October in the afternoon, and consequently the men who usually take water from them were obliged to have recourse to the wells. Hence the municipal board should think twice before it closes the wells.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st October, says that the Anglo-Indian newspapers were very indignant at the strictures of Mr. Caine on the Dum Dum murder case, and called him names. But none of them cared to explain how Europeans guilty of killing natives always escaped with nominal fines. No European murderer has ever been condemned to the gallows. On the other hand, if a native only insults a

Circulation,  
160 copies.



European, he is at once sentenced to two or three years' rigorous imprisonment. During the current year, eight or nine men have already been killed by Europeans, some of whom have escaped scot-free, and others have been let off with small fines. Lately a European soldier was put on his trial before the Bombay High Court on the charge of having killed a syce. His sword and clothes were found stained with blood and he was also found to have been absent from the barracks when the murder occurred. His plea was self-defence. But no noise of any kind was heard when the alleged assault was committed on him; there were no marks of hurt on his body; and he had made no mention of the incident to any person till his arrest. He was acquitted by the Judge and the jury on the ground that there was no direct evidence to prove his guilt. Evidently both the Judges and the jurors are influenced by race feeling in mixed cases and do not like to punish the European offenders. The European jurors are highly praised for their justice and impartiality. In England, where there is a powerful public opinion, the verdicts of the juries are really just and fair, but the less said of the verdicts of the European jurors in this country, the better. The Anglo-Indian newspapers view the release of European culprits with satisfaction, but such frequent failures of justice are very injurious to the stability of British rule, and it is the duty of every true friend of Government to get them stopped. During the trial of the Dum Dum murder case, a European soldier stated when he told O'Hara not to shoot Sheikh Salem, O'Hara replied that niggers were great blackguards. All Anglo-Indians share the same feeling towards natives, which is the root of all the evil. It prevents Europeans from placing any confidence in natives, and greatly interferes with the popularity of British rule.

Circulation,  
475 copies.

The *Hdlat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, complains that district officers generally make over more work to native Deputy Collectors than they can properly do, and that the latter freely avail themselves of the assistance of their subordinates, who are consequently afforded a good opportunity for fleeing the



people to their hearts' content. The whole income tax work is entrusted to single officers in many districts, and in some places all the partition cases are also made over to them. The result is that when such an officer is on tour, men from all parts of the country, whose cases are pending before him, have to follow him from place to place, to their great inconvenience. When they are tired of continued attendance, they bribe the office subordinates to get their cases postponed for some weeks. The Board of Revenue has ordered all partition cases to be disposed of in four months, but many such cases remain undecided even for three or four years. Every officer in charge of a pargana should be also required to do the income tax and partition work of his pargana. In that case the people would be saved a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense, and all the officers would gain experience in doing that kind of work.

The same paper complains that officiating Deputy Collectors and others belonging to the lower grades are frequently transferred from one place to another, to their great trouble and expense, while those who belong to the higher grades and draw handsome salaries are allowed to remain in the same districts for many years, against the orders of the Government of India. The matter is entitled to the consideration of the Board of Revenue and the Local Government.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th October, complains that owing to the decline of industrial arts and trade and the abnormal rise in prices the poorer classes have been reduced to great distress. The British Government has put a stop to the anarchy and confusion which prevailed under native rule, and encouraged the spread of education and civilization, but it is to be regretted that the country has been so deeply plunged into poverty, that millions of men retire to bed with empty stomachs. Cultivators and other poor classes subsist on the coarser grains, which well-to-do men would not like to give even to their dogs. Their women get new clothes only at their marriage, and death, and wear ornaments of

Alleged prevalence of  
distress among the poorer  
classes.



brass and other such metals. Men born wealthy or under fortunate circumstances cannot realize the miseries of the poor. Government should take steps with a view to improve the condition of the people.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 28th October, observes that the *Bombay Gazette*, on the authority of its London correspondent, states that an annual pension of Rs. 150 will be granted to the widow of Sheikh Salem, who was alleged to have been murdered by O'Hara, a European soldier, at Dum Dum. Evidently the grant of the pension is due to the agitation of Messrs. Schwann and Caine. The Anglo-Indian newspapers laugh those gentlemen to scorn, but there is no doubt that if they advocate the cause of natives, they can get many grievances of the latter redressed.

The same paper republishes an article from the *Nasim-i-Agra* regarding the Agra temple case, and observes that Mr. Finlay is to blame for his interference with the temple. He can put up with the whistling of the railway engines, but not with the blowing of the shell! Munshi Isa Khan, first class Magistrate, sentenced Radha Kishan to a fine of Rs. 10, or in default of payment to ten days' imprisonment. The Munshi ought to know that an offence against a municipal bye-law is not punishable with imprisonment. But he was bound to punish the man who had given offence to the Commissioner! It is true that Hindus are powerless and can do nothing, but the higher authorities cannot be too careful in dealing with the people, inasmuch as even small mistakes on their part may sometimes lead to serious consequences. It is to be hoped the Local Government will make a thorough inquiry into the matter.

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samákhár* (Allahabad), of the 29th October, complains that the village police greatly oppress the people. The village chaukidárs have to do all sorts of menial work for the police officials during the day and night, to the utter neglect of their own duties, and to provide milk, curds, &c., for them free of cost. The landholders' horses and cattle are entirely



at their disposal. Men do not report thefts, committed at their houses, to them, as they are afraid that a police investigation would only expose them to unnecessary trouble and expense. Nothing could be a better proof of the extortion practised by police officials than that their expenses considerably exceed their salaries.

#### POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 31st October, says that the

Circulation,  
160 copies.

Alleged reduction of salaries of subordinate native officials in the Postal Department.

Postal Department is the only department in which the free employment of natives has been recommended by the Secretary of State. But the department

is not properly dealt with by the Government of India. To say nothing of the unjust exclusion of natives from the higher ranks of the postal service, the salaries of subordinate native officials are being largely curtailed. At many places in the Panjáb the sub-post-offices have been placed in charge of schoolmasters, who are paid an additional allowance of Rs. 4 a month for doing post-office work, the sub-postmasters being dismissed. The arrangement has lowered the department in the estimation of the people, and suddenly thrown a large number of innocent officials out of employ, and letters are not now so punctually delivered as before. Many sub-postmasters have been reduced to branch postmasters for no fault of their own. India is the only unfortunate country where the condition of the people has become so unsatisfactory that a Government servant does not like to resign his appointment even if his pay is reduced from Rs. 15 to Rs. 5 a month. It is not just to apply the shears to the salaries of low paid clerks. If Government desires to economize, the high rates of pay fixed for the Post-Master-General and the Superintendents should be diminished. Duly qualified natives would gladly accept the posts at half the rates. The throats of dumb subordinate clerks are cut, and what is worse is, that their appeals are heard only by the cruel postal authorities themselves. The latter say that they do not see why they should pay Rs. 8 a month to branch postmasters when they can get men on Rs. 4 a month. The same principle had better be extended, and the salaries



of Inspectors and Superintendents reduced to Rs. 90 and Rs. 100 respectively.

Circulation,  
800 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Kálakánkar), of the Harihar Kshettra Fair 31st October, complains that people and the Tirhoot State Railway. who go to the Harihar Kshettra Fair held in Behar are exposed to great trouble at stations on the Tirhoot State Railway. The crowd of passengers is so large at each station that it is difficult for a man to get a ticket and to obtain a seat in a carriage. As the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will pay a visit to the next fair, many chiefs and landlords of Behar accompanied by large retinues are sure to go there to see His Honor. Hence the concourse of visitors to the fair will be unusually large, and the railway authorities had better make satisfactory arrangements to meet the increase in the traffic on the line on account of the fair. The station platforms should be enlarged, and four third class booking offices should be established at each junction station, and strong police guards posted at the windows of such offices to preserve order. Of course, special trains should be run to prevent a block in traffic, and to save people the inconvenience and expense arising from long detention.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Hindustan* (Kálakánkar), of the 30th and 31st October, condemns the customs of child-marriage and non-marriage of widows as highly injurious to the Hindu community. The cares of married life prevent children from making progress in education and injure their health, and the children begotten of such weak parents are also weak. It is an injustice to widows not to allow them to remarry when men are at liberty to marry as many times as they will. Widows are exposed to life-long misery and are burdens to their relations. Two or three widows are to be found in almost every family among the higher castes. In no other country on earth does there exist such an evil custom. The Bráhmans and the leaders of the community had better voluntarily introduce the custom of widow remarriage, otherwise Government will before long interfere under pressure from educated natives.

Condemnation of customs of child-marriage and non-marriage of widows.



The *Hdlat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for October, on the authority of a local correspondent, complains that ring-droppers have lately been cheating ignorant men on the City and the Papaman roads at Allahabad, and asks the local authorities to give their attention to the matter.

Circulation,  
475 copies.

Alleged ill-treatment of people by the kurk amin at Zamania, Gházipur district.

A correspondent of the *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 30th October, complains that the kurk amin at Zamania in the Gházipur district, who is a Musalmán, ill-treats Bráhmans, Kshattris and other respectable residents of the village, and does not allow them to sit on beds and platforms at the doors of their houses in his presence.

Circulation,  
500 copies.



## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Akhbār-i-Ālam</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	1891. Oct. 27th	1891. Oct. 31st	65 copies.
2	<i>Akhbār-i-Imāmiya</i>	Lucknow	"	Tri-monthly,	Abid Ali	" 29th	" " 30th, & Nov. 1st.	...
3	<i>Ālam-i-Taswīr</i>	Cawnpore	"	Weekly	Rahmat-ul-lah	" 20th & 27th.	" " 30th, & Nov. 1st.	300 copies.
4	<i>Almora Akhbār</i>	Almora	Hindi	"	Sadā Nand	Nov. 2nd	Nov. 5th	105
5	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Kishun Lal	Oct. 31st	" 2nd	129
6	<i>Aryā Darpan</i>	Shāhjahānpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For Oct.	" 1st	472
7	<i>Azād</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Asraf Ali	Oct. 30th	" 3rd	235
8	<i>Bhārat Jivan (Hindi)</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Rām Krishn, Varmā,	Nov. 2nd	" 1st	1,500
9	<i>Bhārat Jivan (Gorkha)</i>	"	Gorkha	"	Ditto	Oct. 30th	" 5th	...
10	<i>Colonel</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Banwari Lal	Nov. 1st	" 2nd	250 copies.
11	<i>Dabdeba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	Oct. 31st	" 4th	200
12	<i>Dabdeba-i-Sikandarī</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	Nov. 2nd	" 5th	450
13	<i>Fitnah</i>	Gorakhpur	"	"	Nizām Ahmad	1st	" 1st	500
14	<i>Godharm Prakash</i>	Farrukhabad,	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For Nov.	" 1st	600
15	<i>Haldī-i-Hind</i>	Allahabad	Urdu	"	Beni Prasad	For Oct.	" 30th to Nov. 5th.	475
16	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālānkar...	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Oct. 29th to Nov. 4th.	" 30th to Nov. 5th.	500
17	<i>Hindustān</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	Weekly	Gangā Prasad,	Oct. 28th	Oct. 30th	800
18	<i>Indian Graphic</i>	"	"	Tri-monthly,	Maharāj Krishn	" 30th	Nov. 3rd	...
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahāvīr Prasad	" 28th & 31st.	" " "	100
20	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Jamshed Ali	" 25th	" " "	150
21	<i>Kanauj Panch</i>	Kanauj	"	Bi-monthly	Bhaggu Khan	Nov. 1st	" 2nd	275



22	Kāshī Patrikā	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Oct. 30th	...	1st	...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
23	Kāyash Patrikā	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	Debi Prasad	For Oct.	...	2nd	...	192 copies.
24	Kāyash Reformer	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Oct. 31st	...	"	...	250 "
25	Kāyash Samachar	Allahabad	"	Monthly	Bhagwan Prasad	For Sep.	...	"	...	362 "
26	Kāyash Samachar	Mirzapur	Hindi-English	Weekly	Madho Prasad	Oct. 24th	...	Oct. 29th	...	400 "
27	Kāyash Samachar	Punjab	Urdu	"	Mahar Ashar Khan	" 22nd	...	"	...	200 "
28	Malla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	"	"	Gauri Shankar	" 31st	...	Nov. 3rd	...	50 "
29	Malla-i-Nar	Hobangabad	"	"	Abdul Karim	" 24th	...	"	...	230 "
30	Malla-i-Nar	Muzrai	Hindi-Urdu	Monthly	Mungarab Hussain Khan	For Oct.	...	1st	...	115 "
31	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Karim-ul-lah	Oct. 28th	...	" 31st	...	335 "
32	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Amjad Ali	" 26th	...	Oct. 31st	...	300 "
33	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Bah-ul-lah Khan	" 24th	...	Nov. 1st	...	175 "
34	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin	Nov. 2nd	...	" 3rd	...	80 "
35	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Jamun Das Biswas	Oct. 30th	...	"	...	435 "
36	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Muhammad Ali	Nov. 1st	...	"	...	40 "
37	Malla-i-Nar	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Dyarks Prasad	Oct. 31st	...	2nd	...	250 "
38	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	Weekly	Rahimuddin	" 25th	...	Oct. 30th	...	100 "
39	Malla-i-Nar	Meerut	"	"	Wazid Hussain	" 28th	...	31st	...	450 "
40	Qada Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Oct. 30th to Nov. 5th	...	Oct. 30th to Nov. 5th	...	540 copies (including 30 copies taken by Govt.)
41	Qada Akbar	Allahabad	Hindi	Weekly	Sajid Hussain	Oct. 22nd	...	Nov. 2nd	...	400 copies.
42	Qada Akbar	Benares	Urdu	"	Jagan Nath	" 28th	...	Oct. 31st	...	400 "
43	Qada Akbar	Benares	Urdu	"	Ghulam Hussain	" 28th & Nov. 2nd	...	30th & Nov. 5th	...	360 "



*List of newspapers examined—(concluded).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
44	<i>Rabbar</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	Pratap Krishn	1891. Oct. 31st	1891.	160 copies.
45	<i>Rids-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Gorakhpur ...	"	"	Nizam Ahmad	Nov. 1st	Nov. 2nd	325 "
46	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	"	Jamshed Ali	Oct. 26th	" 3rd	150 "
47	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudhakar</i>	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	"	...	" 26th	Oct. 31st	100 "
48	<i>Sidra-i-Hind</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	"	Banwari Lal	" 28th	Nov. 2nd	125 "
49	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa ...	M a r a t h i - Hindi.	"	Lakshman Arant	" "	Oct. 30th	293 "
50	<i>Temandis</i>	... Lucknow ...	Urdu	"	Prayagi.	Nov. 1st	Nov. 4th	125 "
51	<i>Tarrar</i>	... Moradabad ...	"	"	Puran Chand	Oct. 30th	" 2nd	250 "
52	<i>Tolsa-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor ...	"	"	Pratap Krishn	" 27th	" 1st	250 "
53	<i>Vaishnavati Chandritā</i>	... Bulandshahr, ...	Hindi	Monthly	Jairaj Singh	For Sep.	" 2nd	600 "
54	<i>Tuti-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut ...	Urdu	Weekly	Har Prasad	Oct. 31st	" 3rd	325 "
					Sajjad Husain			

ALLAHABAD:

The 9th November 1891. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.